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millions. Tory government, concentrated instead on projecting an image of responsible and imaginative national leadership. "For the first time in twelve years," wrote right-wing Tory pundit Henry Fairlie, "the Labor Party looks again like a great governing party." And *The Economist* noted that "Labor had exchanged its old cloth cap for a vastly becoming new white coat."

The party already has swung into an 8.5 per cent lead over the Tories, according to the latest public-opinion poll. The margin that would give it a working majority in the House of Commons if a general election were to be held soon. For that reason, Macmillan will probably hold out until the final moment—next fall—before “going to the country.”

JAPANESE

Progress Report

The formal bow from the waist, elegantly executed to the accompaniment of little tinkling sounds, is not making the comeback in modern Japan that traditionalists hoped would result from a new "Small Kindness Movement." (News-WEEK, Aug. 12). The movement called for a revival of Japan's traditions of courtesy and highly stylized social manners, but it bent few backs. A survey by a Tokyo weekly, Gendai, showed that (1) Japanese do not bow as low as they used to; (2) long-distance street bowing to friends or acquaintances is disappearing; (3) schoolchildren, who, before World War II averaged 54 bows a day to their teachers and principals, are now down to nine nods from the neck, executed

Even so, the bow has not bowed out. The survey also showed: (1) white-collar workers still bow an average of once every fifteen minutes; (2) office girls every eleven minutes; (3) sales personnel 128 times a day; (4) Buddhist priests from 50 to 150 times daily (800 times on funeral days); (5) a ticket-punching conductor on a busy train at least 2,100 times. But the champions are still the department-store estimator girls whose only chore is to bow to ascending customers and murmur *dooshaimesu* (welcome) in a soft and sexy voice. They bow a minimum of 2,500 times daily.

Birthday Party

The 5,000 guests, nearly half of them foreigners, in Peking's Great Hall of the People had just finished their last course and were preparing to leave. Suddenly, all the arc lights were turned on and the orchestra began playing "East Is Red," composed in honor of party chairman Mao Tse-tung. Picking up his cue

like a true playmate from stage left, dressed in a protective raincoat, and well for his 66 years, and smiled broadly, cheerily. Then he entered the chairman's seat in the New Times in the scarcely scrutable protocol of the Communist Chinese. Mao's appearance was first at a public banquet since he gave up his post as Chairman of the Republic in 1959 and a significant event. The occasion was the annual dinner given by Premier Zhou En-fai to kick off celebrations of National Day, Oct. 1, the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China fourteen years ago. Mao's brief performance as the unusually moderate and friendly host of all the proceedings that followed.

The next day, 10 million Chinese paraded through Peking's Tien'anmen (Heavenly Peace Gate) Square. From some 600 military units, a massive display of military power was shown. Even more people heard the opening speech of Peng Chen, mayor of Peking and member of the all-powerful Politburo, who said: "Consolidation of the peoples of the world, including

relationship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples now. As the Communist regime enters its fifteenth year, Mao's new foreign policy measures indicate that recent Soviet doubts about China's fragility and internal stability have hit home. For years Peking has outdone all others in international influence. Perhaps it has been damaged in Mao's tactically astute new way of making friends and influencing people.

Robert S. McNamara and
South Vietnam Secretary of Defense
VIETNAM

Win With Whom?

On the eve of her departure for the U.S., Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu was as radiant as ever. Was she frightened of the prospect of her visit to the U.S.? A reporter asked Vietnam's "Dragon Lady," sister-in-law of President Dinh Diem. The emeralds in her hair glittered as she tossed her head. "No,"



At the reception following the mammoth parade in February, Mao Tse-tung and the general host. Among those received was an American couple, Robert Williams and wife. The 6-foot-tall Negro was suspended from the NAACP in 1956 after he told Southern Negroes to be ready to stop lynchings with lynchings. "We cannot take those people who do us injustice to the court," he said. "We must punish them ourselves." Living in downtown Monroe, N.C., the 38-year-old Williams took to collecting an arsenal of small arms and rifles in the

house. In August 1961, he led a demonstration against segregation in Monroe, protesting school segregation, fighting biased and Williams kidnapped a passing white couple and held them in his home for several hours, threatening to kill them unless police released some of the pickets. The police refused, but Williams failed to carry out his threat. Then, somehow, the white Negro and his wife managed to slip out of the house and fled to Canada and thence to Cuba. Several overseas propaganda networks have now blessed this service, and (which is more) found it a